

## COLD AT CONNEMARA.

MINNESOTA. A. A. WINTER HOME.

A Seafaring Colony. Where Bitter Experience Proves that the North, Not the West, is the Place for Immigrants—Bright Prospects Darked by Sea's Franks.

CHICAGO, December 21.—Further particulars from the colony at Connemara give the result of an intelligent gentleman's survey of the situation there. There is no possible doubt of the poverty and desolation existing, and the misery, heartbreak, and neglect with which these poor creatures have been treated. Never has there been seen in this country such squalor, poverty, disease, and suffering. The poor, ill-treated, half-starved people have gone to the priest in charge, Father Ryan, for aid, and reported the suffering, hunger and want, yet in every case they were turned away with angry words and abuse instead of food, medicine, clothing, fuel, or even sympathy. They are to be seen in the streets—Bald, Bitterly exposed to the cold, and destitute of shelter, from five or thirteen miles distant from Grinnell. The coldest nights are made to appear. Their shanties are about 12 by 10 feet, with 8 feet posts, boarded and battened in the roof, some few having their roofs shingled. All are sodded up to the eaves. They are cold, desolate and dreary. Some are dirty, but the majority are clean. All have cooking stoves and a few dishes, but they are in sad need of beds and bedding. On last Wednesday each house was supplied with a few articles of clothing. The men have been up by the bishop last month, and the priest having refused to pay the freight, they were left on an unfinished station and frozen. The writer has seen the sick and the frozen, the lack of food and scarcity of fuel, and has heard from trustworthy persons of the starving and wretched condition of these people. A three months old babe was in a cold shanty with nothing but a shirt made from a flour sack to cover it, and another child was warming its hands on the fire in the room. There were hands black from the cold, fingers coming away with the handings, and hands so swollen from the cold from the same cause. A father was helpless and dying from exposure and suffering. Nothing but corn meal has been furnished them by the priest. Their simple contributions from Morris, and there is no question that this aid alone saved many from perishing. Fuel and food are unprovided, the protection of the unprovided location of the settlement on the bleak prairie render the situation still more tragic. The condition of the land is in no way suitable to the large scale of fertility of the land chosen, but to the blunder of bringing families and people from Ireland, and placing them in huts on the open prairie, with no time for raising a crop before the setting in of a northerly wind.

The Rev. H. A. Kelly, the representative in this city of the Irish Catholic colonization association, says he lately saw in Chicago Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, who projected the colony, and who told him that the settlers, and who were from the same families now there arrived from Ireland last spring, both adults and children were furnished with a two years supply of clothing. Each family had 100 acres of prairie land, 40 of which were ploughed in readiness for it, that no houses or barns were built. Small houses and barns were built for the various families before arrival, and simple furniture and farming implements were brought from Ireland. They were not required to advance money, but a mortgage was taken on the property to secure payment at long date. The colonists all seem to be in the same case, many of the men then went to work at \$2 a day upon the construction of a neighbor's house, and the rest were to save sufficient for the support of their houses through the winter. A portion of the single young men were engaged in labor in St. Paul, the greater number in the mines. In regard to the burning of hay, it is well known that hay, straw and corn cobs are to be stored in the barns, and that the absence of coal is bad. Both hay and straw are twisted and pressed by machinery, and the straw from the colonists to the colonists were constructed for burning them. There are a church, a parsonage, a school, a hospital, a tract, and the colonists are said to have adapted themselves well to their new surroundings.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 22, 1860.

Fine sleighing is reported in Virginia and North Carolina and generally throughout the northern states. Winter has set in earnest, and Vennor, who predicted its coming at this time, considers himself fully vindicated.

Now it is ascertained that the democratic party leads all the rest in the popular vote, and that it polled an immense majority of white voters, we shall not hear quite so much about its early demise and burial. The campaign of 1860 will be fought out by the party that polled the most votes in 1860, and if there is to be any mortality among the parties it must occur outside of the party of the whole.

Now of the tables of the popular vote that have been published have correctly stated the Texas vote. In every one of them the vote for General Hancock has been understated. Hancock's vote in the state was 156,328; Garfield's 52,283, and Weaver's, 27,405. Hancock's majority over Garfield is therefore 103,230; his majority over all, 75,825. These figures give Hancock a very handsome majority over Garfield in the country.

The persecution of the Jews in Germany is still maintained, and at meetings in various parts of the empire they are pronounced to be unworthy of the empire, and are proposed that they should be called "Boycott." To the credit of the ruling classes, be it said, however, that they are almost solidly opposed to the persecutions of a race that has lived and worked among them through several centuries.

Congress will adjourn to-day, not to meet again until the fifth day of the new year. Just why an adjournment of two weeks should take place, when the session is limited to two months and there is enough important business pending to fill every available minute of the time, is something that no sensible and honest man can quite make out. The long and short of it is, the members put individual enjoyment ahead of the public interests, and so separate for a long holiday.

The dispatches from the southwest show that the utmost energy is being applied towards the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad line, including the eastern branches. Before 1862 is ended, there will undoubtedly be three Pacific railroads in full operation. The Northern Pacific is to be rapidly built. With the three railroads and the "Panama" canal, our California fellow-citizens will have no reason to complain of the want of transcontinental transportation facilities.

In Georgia Prosperous?

A correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION, writing recently from south-west Georgia, chronicled the fact that a plantation in that section had sold for a price considerably below what had been paid for it, or what it was presumably worth, and supplemented the statement with the inquiry whether this and similar transactions could not be quoted in support of Mr. Stephen's assertion that the people of Georgia are growing poorer.

We printed the statement of our correspondent without comment, but it must be obvious to all who will give the matter a little thought that the price of land, so far from indicating the wealth of prosperity of the people, definitely fails to indicate even the real value of the land.

The report that Jay Gould has purchased the Mississippi river lacks confirmation.

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chinery, agricultural and mineral products, manufactured goods, wagons, furniture, and so on through the list of things tangible—that things have an actual and not a relative value?

This is the test, and it seems to us that to ask this question is to answer it; for there is not a reader of THE CONSTITUTION who does not know how rapidly these things have increased in Georgia during the last few years—increased until the aggregate prosperity of the people is infinitely greater than it has ever been. The act of emancipation destroyed the capital invested in slaves, but it did not take away from the state the capital which is the product of their labor as freemen.

However, we did not propose to write an essay on political economy. We merely started out to allay the alarm of a valued correspondent.

In O. O. Howard is to be permanently assigned to West Point, the red men of the plains will have no fun next spring. What Hump Dumpty is to the inhabitants of the estate east, O. O. Howard is to the south.

Now that Mr. Hayes is about to go to his native Ohio, he is very anxious to institute reform.

The real Republicans wanted, toward the south General Garfield feels kindly toward no man, even that section, feels more strongly than any other section, the property of the southern people. But he is not a man who is easily swayed, and that he walks as well as the whites are a part of the southern people, and in expressing his regard for them he is not a man who is easily swayed.

—The last fashionable craze is the collection of fancy kitchen utensils. We fully expect to see newspaper office utensils, especially for the use of the office, and the like, in the course of time. The red iron is to be advanced as rapidly as their oppositional weapons of war, and the like.

—A lady of Marietta, Ga., writes: "I apply for a patent for my hair-dressing machine, which is to be used for the purpose of making both men's and women's hair in old antique tracks. Not having been compelled to begin to work on it, I have not advanced as rapidly as their oppositional weapons of war, and the like.

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